

tentacles are arranged in two rows, one immediately surrounding the mouth, the other on the margin of the oral disk. Contrary to the rule in other Zoantharian Polypes, the tentacles of the first cycle are not all developed simultaneously: the oldest are placed at one of the extremities of the longitudinal axis of the mouth, and the new tentacles belonging to the same cycle make their appearance successively at the opposite extremity. Besides these tentacles, which are all pairs, there exists a single tentacle corresponding with the extremity of the mouth which approaches nearest to the margin of the disk.

The author thinks that the *Dianthea* of Busch (which, according to Leuckart, is a young *Cerianthus*) presents the same arrangement of the tentacles as *Arachnactis*. He considers that it would be desirable to form for these Actiniæ with a double series of tentacles a special suborder, characterized by the circumstance that the septa of the same cycle differ in length. This suborder would now include two families, of which *Cerianthus* and *Arachnactis* are the representatives.—*Journ. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 1863, p. 525.

The Great Auk.

To the Editors of the Annals of Natural History.

GENTLEMEN,—It affords me much pleasure to send you a list of the present possessors of the birds, skeletons, and eggs of the Gare Fowl (Great Auk, *Alca impennis*). Should your correspondents recognize any error or omission, they will, no doubt, communicate with you in your subsequent Numbers.

The recent lecture delivered by Professor Owen at the Zoological Society has, no doubt, caused further inquiries to be instituted as to whether this rare bird is still extant.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

ROBERT CHAMPLEY.

IN ENGLAND.

Birds.

British Museum	2
York Museum	1
Durham Museum	1
Newcastle Museum (immat.)	1
Cambridge Museum	1
Dublin Museum	1
Lord Hill	1
Sir W. Milner	1
Mr. A. Strickland (ex. of) . .	1
Dr. Troughton	1
Mr. J. Hancock	1
Mr. R. Champley	1

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ON THE CONTINENT.

Birds.

Dresden Museum	1
Frankfort Museum	1
Mayence Museum	1
Florence Museum	1
Turin Museum	1
Amsterdam Museum	1
Copenhagen Museum	2
Flensburg	1
Berlin Museum	1
St. Petersburg Museum	1
M. Hardy	1
M. Turrati	1
Paris	1

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IN ENGLAND.		ON THE CONTINENT.	
<i>Skeletons.</i>		<i>Skeletons.</i>	
Royal College of Surgeons (in part).		Breslau (in part).	
Mr. A. Newton (in part).		Florence (in part).	
Mr. J. Hancock (in part).		Copenhagen (preserved in spirits).	
<i>Eggs.</i>		<i>Eggs.</i>	
British Museum	2	America	2
Liverpool Museum	1	Dresden	1
Royal College of Surgeons . .	7	Leipsic	1
Lord Garvah	3	Dieppe	1
Sir W. Milner	1	Paris	1
Sir W. Trevelyan	1	Leyden	1
Mr. Bond	1	Amsterdam	1
Mr. Champley	9	Bruges	2
Mr. Hancock	1	Westphalia	1
Mr. Labray	1	Augers	2
Mr. A. Newton	3	Witten	1
Mr. Seales	1	Berlin	1
Mr. Selwyn	1	Copenhagen	1
Mr. Walter	1		—
Rev. H. B. Tristram	1	Total :—	16
Mr. Tuke	1	Birds	27
Dr. Troughton	1	Skeletons	6
Mr. Wilmot	1	Eggs	53
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Scarborough, Aug. 11, 1864.

Some Observations on the Genus Amoria, with Descriptions of some new Varieties. By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., &c.

This genus, which consists of the polished Volutes, contains five species, all from Australia. They may be divided thus:—1. The spire nodulose; apex small, subpapillary (*A. lineata*, Leach, Miscell. t.). 2. The spire smooth; apex small, subpapillary (*A. Zebra*, Lamk.). 3. Spire smooth; apex large, subpapillary (*A. undulata*, Lamk.). 4. Spire smooth, conical, with an acute tip (*A. reticulata*, Reeve, and *A. Turneri*, Gray). All except the last are very permanent in their markings; the latter species is very variable in that respect, and offers several very well-marked varieties. They all agree in having a more or less dark or dark-spotted, thin, callous coat over the suture. The varieties may be thus defined:—

1. *A. Turneri* has the shell solid, white, with regular, rather broad, brown lines, rather oblique to the axis of the shell, with distinct sutural spots. This form I originally described as *Voluta Turneri* many years ago.

2. *A. T. Jamrachii* is very like the former; but the shell is thinner, the stripes are narrower and further apart, and the spots on the sutures are very small or absent.